The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13. 1736.



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623.

HE Security of the King and Government, and of the Lives and Properties of the Subjects, is a Matter of fuch Importance, that 'tis natural for every one who wishes well to his Country, to be jealous of every Step taken to indanger it, whether it be from foreign Enemies in open was, or from the lawless Rage of a disorderly Rabble

AFTER all the elaborate Harangues made by the ion against the Riot Act, and the maintaining a Number of regular Forces, in order to difarm the Go-

verament of its Defence, and put it into the Power of the Mob to affront the Legislature, and controul the Execution of the Law; the absolute Necessity of the Continuance of those Forces, and of that Act, is now fern'd by dear Experience.

It has been represented, that an Army and a Riot Act, were calculated to awe the Nation, and break the Spirit of the People of England. We now see what that Spirit is, which hath been broken thereby, and which would otherwise prove too hard for the civil Magiftrate, render all Property insecure, and subject us to the Violence of an outrageous Mob, who know no other Reason but Force, and must therefore be treated

To influence the Passions, and excite the Resent-ments of the Vulgar, has been the ulcimate End of all the Craftsman's Labours. His Writings are avowedly and openly address'd to the Mob, and during the late Disturbances, he tells his Mob Readers, 'that there feems to be fomething in the present State of Affairs, and the Dispositions of Mankind, which is very far from making him despair, especially if such a spirit is shown, as the present Conjuncture requires, and such Opportunities are taken as it seems to

Now is not this a very pretty fort of a Gentleman one Time to entertain us with fage Discourses of the Danger of keeping up an Army in Time of Peace, and anon, to found the Trumpet of Rebellion, and tell the Mob, if they have but Spirit enough, they may be able to overturn the Government in the prefent Con-

Such an Infinuation thrown out, and at fuch a Crifis, is really an attack upon the Common-wealth; the Minds of the common People having been dehauched by his Writings, into an Opinion, that they have a Power to difpense with the Laws of the Land; the Consequence whereof is, that no Man can be safe in his own House, whenever the Mob have an Incliation to pull it down.

PERHAPS it may be objected, that this Infurrection was not a Party Infurrection; to which I answer, that whether it was or no, it is plain from Mr. D'Anvers's own Words, that the Enemies of the Government vere very ready to encourage it.

Bur further, if it was no Party Infurrection, it ready aggravates the Guilt of Mr. D'Ancers, who, if he did not foment it, feems plainly to have encouraged it; for which he cannot excuse himself even to his own Pany, whose Houses are as liable to be pulled down as

other People's.

Titts demolishing of Houses, is made Felony evitbout

Dist A.O. and consequently, fit of Clergy by the Riot Act, and consequently, the encouraging of the Mob to commit Felony by a printed Libel disperss'd among them, must be Felony too.

Let us examine this Matter thoroughly. Here is a Mob actually raised, plundering and destroying all before them. A weekly Libeller to encourage them, tells them he does not despair, if they do but show such a Spirit as the present Conjuncture requires. No further Evidence would be necessary to convict such an Offender; but the printing such an Address is still more Criminal, as it scatters the Poison further, and is capable of makeing a fronger Impression under our ancient Constitution, (and that is the Conflitution Mr. D' Anvers likes best) at the Time when the great Sidney loft his Head, only

for writing a Book against Kingly Power, which he never published, and Mr. Samuel Johnson, a learned and pious Divine of the Church of England, was whipt from Newgate to Tyburn, for writing on Address to the English Army, entreating them not to join with the Pa-pitts in destroying the Religion and Liberties of their native Country, such a daring Insult as this, wou'd certainly have been punished with Loss of Bars, if not of Life.

In former Reigns these sort of Insurrections were very common, and if it were only to prevent them, and secure the publick Tranquility, the Money ex pended in maintaining a regular Force is very well laid out; for who would not give a Shilling or Eighteen-pence in the Pound out of the Income of his Estate, rather than be in continual Danger of losing the Whole, having his House plunder'd or demolish'd, and himself and his Family turned out of Doors?

Nothing can be more dangerous than a Mob, which very often, from fome trifling Accident, gathers Strength, and becomes fo formidable, as to threaten the Subverfion of the Government.

AND here it may not be amis, to take Notice of fome Insurrections of the Mob in former Reigns, as well as to shew the Danger of Tumults and Seditions, as the Severity with which they have been punished.

In the Reign of Richard the 2d. * Was Tyler,

chosen by the Seditious, Chief and Protector of the poor People, saw himself at the Head of above a hundred thousand Men, breathing Revenge on the Nobility and the Professors of the Law. Thus attended, he march'd directly to London, freeing, in his Rout, all the Prisoners detained in the publick Gaols; among these, was a Priest of Maidstone, one John Ball, who by his seditious Sermons, raised the People's Fury to the utmost Height. He persuaded them, that all Men being Sons of Adam, there ought to be no Diffinction, and consequently, it was their Duty to reduce the World to a perfect Equality. Purluant to this Maxim, they resolved to dispatch all the Nobility, and those that were distinguished by their Posts; so without further Confideration, they cut off the Heads of all the Lords, Gentlemen, Judges, Counsellors and Lawyers that fell into their Hands. + The Flemings, against whom they were extremely incensed, were above all others exposed to their Fury. They dragged them from the Churches where they had taken Sanctuary, and upon their not being able to pronounce certain Words, very difficult for Foreigners, they were immediately massacred.

UPON the Defeat of the Rebels, they were executed without Mercy. ‡ ' It is affirmed, that besides those which fell with their Arms in their Hands, above fifteen hundred died by the Hangman. Judge Trefilian was commissioned to go into the revolted Countries and try the Guilty. As the Number was very great, he had an Opportunity to gratify his cruel and barbarou. Temper, in punishing the unfortunate Wretches, to whom he shewed no Favour. The Cruelties he exercised during his Commission, may well be compared to those practised of late Years, by a Judge of the same Character in the Reign of James

THE next Mob Infurrection of Note that we read of, was in the Reign of Henry the 6th, when one ‡

" Jack Cade, an Irishman, drew together great Numbers of Malecontents, using for Pretence, the Ne-

' The King having Notice of the Approach of the Rebels, fent to know the Reason of their appearing thus in Arms. Cade answered for all, That they had no ill Design upon the King's Person; that their Intention was to Petition the Parliament, that the evil Ministers might be punished, and the People rendered more happy than of late Years (which is exactly the Language of the Croft/man in our Days.)

and Lenters &

fome other Motive, opened her Gates to the Rebels, and Cade enter'd, as it were in Triumph, at the Head of his Troops. Next Day being inform'd that the Lord Say, High Treasurer, was in the City, he ordered him to be apprehended and beheaded.

In Conclusion, he was deserted by his Fallowers, upon the offer of a general Pardon, and slain in his Retreat.

But the Pardon under the Great Seal did not prevent the Execution of many of his Accomplices, + twenty fix of whom were put to Death. Eight at

Canterbury, and the rest elsewhere.'

THUS it was, that the Subjects of England were exposed to Violence under our ancient Constitution ; and before a regular Force was kept up for the Prefervation of the Peace of the Kingdom; and in this Manner was the Mob treated before any Riot Acts were

Lincoln's-Inn.

WM. PRYNN.

+ Dieto Notes p, 575.

To Mr. J __ E ___ , Author of a Letter in the London Daily Post, July 31.

JPON my Word, Sir, you write in a very smart and lively Stile; nay, it is Life itself: For, as Shakespear fays,

Life is a Tale, Told by an Ideat, full of Sound and Fury,

Signifying nothing.

But you are resolved to fling Dirt enough, in hopes some will stick. But at whom do you sling it? at R. P. which you take to be the Initial Letters of that Person's Name, you are so very Angry at for his just Centure, and have most wittily applied them to Regulf Retailers; whereas had you known any thing of Chancer, or ever look'd into Mr. Urry's Gloffary, you would have known these Letters to be the common Abbreviation for the Romannt of the Rofe, a Poem of Chaucer's there quoted; besides no one signs a Letter in the Middle. However, that you may not be mistaken in your Man for the future, I shall sign this with the real initial Letters of my Name, and notwithstanding the most scurrilous and abusive Language you bestow upon the Author of that Letter, I will for once take it upon myfelf, and endeavour to defend it in as few Words as

Sir, I do pretend, and am resolved always, to act, upon what you call, English Principles, Justice and Liberty; but of what Nation your Principles are, I know not; nor with what Justice you tax me with a Lye: I do not fay, your Wark is baruked about the Street in Scraps, I know none you have written worthy of it; but, I fay, 'tis pity Chaucer's Works should ever suffer fuch Indignity, as your Proposals threaten him with: And I know no other Name for those poor Fellows that cirry the News Papers, &c. about the Country, than Hawkers; and these, I suppose, you must employ to carry your Packets about to all the Cossee-houses, Alehouses, &c. where you have laid Proposals; and of thefe, I fay, I have bought feveral the like Scraps, and have been cut short in the Middle of a Volume, by reason of a Prosecut on against the Publisher for some-what like Pilfering: Which Word I spoke in general, and by no Means intended it, as you would infinuate, for your Proprietors; they may be very bauest Men for what I know; but more of that anon.

You affert, that I have ventur'd my Reputation on this, that the è is only used in the 2d Place; but had you used me honestly, or understood Chaucer, you would have express'd it otherwise. The E feminine or obscure, is never ufed in any even Place, except the 2d: And then you might have spared your Instances of its being used in the 3d, 5th, 7th, and 9th Places, than which nothing is more common: But as to the 4th, 6th, and last Place, Mr. Urry's Edition is no Authority, and you are wrong in the Instances quoted from him .- Arcite is a proper Name, sometimes used as three Syllables, and is spelt in most MSS. Arcita. — Instead of Neiglbours allé, read Neighebouris all. - Synamemé is in fome Books wrote Synamon, and Rhymes to Abfalon; or it is a double Rhyme to so me; or so me may be used

^{*} See Rapin, vol. 1 page 457. † Ditto p. 457. 2d Column. § Ditto p. 458, 459.

Dieto p. 574. * Ditto p. 575. 8 3 500 2 . 4

Next comes a Cart Load of rafcally Names; but for what? Why, because the Printer has inadvertently put Avidity for Aridity.—And, Sir, I should be assumed to owr myself bred at Eaton, if I did not know the Meaning of the Word Exspire, and that, as you apply it, (when Zephyrus efpired the Croppe:) it is Nonfense:
And as to that barefaced Impudence, you so mannerly charge me with, for using the Word enspired from inspiro, give me Isease to tetell you, that sew MSS. have the first Leaf persect; but those that have, and all the printed Books, except Spegbe's, read it with me, enspired, which

I again, et mes periculo, affert to be the genuine Word.
Laftly, as to my Defign; (fince you dare not fay a
Word about the Metre, the most material Thing of all) my Design you say, is not only ungenerous, but dishonest but take care, Sir, lest this Dishonesty fall upon yourself, and the Proprietors for whom you undertook this Job. — I publish'd Proposals for an Edition of Chaucer's Works in Octavo, about two Years ago: There is scarce a Gentleman in Cambridge, but knows my Defign; and most of the Librarians in Oxford and London, have favoured me with their Affistance, as will appear in my various Readings from above 20 MSS. And thow, Sir, all on a sudden (for had you been any Time employ'd about this Work, I should furely have met, or heard of you somewhere) you start up with your Six penny Yourney-work, in order to prejudice me in my Publication. But you may depend upon it, I shall pursue my Design, tho' the Prince of Criticks were my Antagonist, much less do I fear one of your Size; and in Return for your vile Names and ungentlemanlike Treatment, I shall only tell you a short Story. - There was an illiterate Fellow at Cambridge, that used to attend the School Exercises; upon a Gentleman's asking him, what he did there; or what Pleasure he could take in hearing what he did not understand? Ob, Sir, fays he, I know bow the Matter goes, as well as you, for when once I see a Man in a Passion, I know who has the Worst of the Argument. And so, Sir, you may write, rail, abuse, and call Names as tast as you please, I shall not hereafter think you worth the Notice of

Chifwick, Aug. 2.

T. M.

LONDON.

At the Assizes at Oxford, several Prisoners were tried, but none capitally Convicted, upon which the Sheriffs, according to Cultom, prefented the Judges with white Gloves.

On Monday next the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor fets out for his Seat at Barrington in Gloucestershire for the Vacation.

On Sunday next, in the Morning, at the Oratory, Gentlemen may engage a private Institute to prevent being impos'd on, to excel, or to consute, in Philosopy, Theology, Learned Professions, Debates, &c. The Exposition will be on seeing God, and not: Abram worshipping, and not: Esau ferving, and not; Living in Seir and not: The Oration will be on Memoirs of Adam, Land of Nod, Adam's Person, &c. the Evening, the Exposition will be on Lot, Abram's Brother, and not ; and an Untruth, punish'd and not : The Lecture will be on the Days and Doctrine of the Dog-star, and the Philosophy of Summer, very curious Accounts and Calculations, in numerous and choice Inflances: the Sun fartheft off in Summer: Two Summers, why, &c. Then a publick Disputation, Mr. Bunyan Opponant, 'Whether a Man may be a Member of Christ's Church before Baptism?'— A Case in which the Baptists are deeply interested.— Daily the Gentleman's proper University is carried on in the Museum, in private Institutes, for such as would be Eminent and Successful in their Views and Professions, against Competitors and Adversaries in Learning, Arts, &c.

Saturday Bank Stock was 149 3-4ths to 7-8ths. India 174 1-half. South Sea 99 1-half. Old Annuity 113 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto, 110 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 104. Emperor's Loan Affurance 14 5-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 16. India Bonds 71. 18. to 71. 29. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 158. to 168. Premium. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 16 s. to 18 s. Prem. New Bank Circula-Bonds 5 l. 10 s. to 10 s. Fremium. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths tion 7 l. 12 s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths English Copper 2 l. 6s. Welsh to 6 Prem. English Copper s l. 6s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th to 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million

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